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## SPANISH SHIPS HERE

Merchantmen Given Until May 21 to  
Depart.

## SUCH VESSELS NOT TO BE MOLESTED

Neutral Flag Covers Enemy's Goods  
Not Contraband.

## ANOTHER PROCLAMATION

The State Department has given  
notice to all nations and powers of  
the declaration of war made yester-  
day against Spain.

Rear Admiral Erben, retired, was  
put in command of the mosquito  
fleet.

Both houses of Congress agreed  
to the conference report on the  
army reorganization bill.

Chairman Dingley reported the  
war revenue bill to the House and  
gave notice that the bill would be  
called up tomorrow, general debate  
to continue until Thursday, the bill  
to be considered Friday for amend-  
ment under the five-minute rule until  
4 o'clock, when a vote should be  
taken.

The State Department has sent  
all foreign nations notice of Congress'  
declaration that war has existed since  
April 21. This was done to save  
our rights.

Most governors have made prompt  
and gratifying responses to the call  
for volunteers.

Secretary Long authorized an em-  
phatic denial of reports current that  
advice had been received that Morro  
Castle had been fired on the fleet, and  
that it had replied.

The President nominated Wm. R.  
Day to be Secretary of State and  
John B. Moore to be assistant secre-  
tary. Secretary Day was confirmed.  
Details were received of Lieut.  
Fremont's landing in Cuba.

Rear Admiral Walker will be suc-  
ceeded on the naval strategic board  
by Capt. A. T. Mahan.

The Mangrove captured the big  
Spanish liner Panama about twenty  
miles out of Havana this morning  
and the gunboat Newport caught  
two small coasters.

The President issued a procla-  
mation defining the attitude of the  
government over Spanish ships in  
United States ports.

The President today issued the following  
proclamation respecting the rights of  
Spanish vessels now in or bound to United States  
ports and also with regard to the right of  
search:

By the President of the United States of  
America:  
A proclamation.  
Whereas, by an act of Congress approved  
April 25, 1898, it is declared that war exists  
and that war has existed since the 21st day  
of April, A.D. 1898, including said day, be-  
tween the United States of America and the  
Kingdom of Spain, and

Whereas, it being desirable that such war  
should be conducted upon and in harmony  
with the present views of nations and sanc-  
tioned by recent practice, it has already  
been announced that the policy of this  
government will not be to resort to priva-  
teering, but to adhere to the rules of the  
declaration of Paris;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley,  
President of the United States of America,  
by virtue of the power vested in me by the  
action and the laws, do hereby declare and  
proclaim:

First. The neutral flag covers enemy's  
goods with the exception of contraband of  
war.

Second. Neutral goods not contraband of  
war are not liable to confiscation under the  
enemy's flag.

Third. Blockades in order to be binding  
must be effective.

Fourth. Spanish merchant vessels in any  
ports or places within the United States  
shall be allowed until May 21, 1898, inclu-  
sive, for loading their cargoes and depart-  
ing from such ports or places; and such  
Spanish merchant vessels if met at sea by  
any United States ships shall be permitted  
to continue their voyage, if on examination  
of the papers it shall appear that their  
cargoes were taken on board before the  
expiration of the above term, provided, that  
nothing herein contained shall apply to Spanish  
vessels having on board any officers in the military  
or naval service of the enemy, or any coal  
(except such as may be necessary for their  
voyage) or any other articles prohibited or  
contraband of war, or any dispatch of or to  
the Spanish government.

Fifth. Any Spanish merchant vessel  
which prior to April 21, 1898, shall have  
sailed from any foreign port bound for any  
port or place in the United States shall be  
permitted to enter such port or place, and  
to discharge her cargo and afterward  
forthwith to depart without molestation;  
and any such vessel if met at sea by any  
United States ship shall be permitted to  
continue her voyage to any port not  
blockaded.

Sixth. The right of search is to be exer-  
cised with strict regard for the right of  
neutrals, and the voyages of mail steamers  
are not to be interfered with except on the  
clearest grounds of suspicion of a violation  
of law in respect of contraband or blockade.

Mrs. McKinley returned from New York  
at 8 o'clock this morning, accompanied by  
Mrs. Barber and Miss Barber, her Canton,  
Ohio, guests. The President was up early  
to greet them, but did not go to the station.  
Mr. Webb C. Hayes met them instead.

There was a happy breakfast party con-  
prising the President and Mrs. McKinley,  
Mr. Hayes, Gen. Hastings, the President's  
old war comrade, Mrs. Barber and Miss  
Barber. They were later joined by Mr.  
Abner McKinley, the President's brother.

(Signed.) WILLIAM MCKINLEY.  
In witness whereof, etc., done at the  
Department of State, etc., this 26th day  
of April, etc.

The President's Visitors.  
President McKinley had many visitors  
this morning before the time for the cabi-  
net meeting. Nearly all of them are in-

# The Evening Star

No. 14,088.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1898—TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

## THREE MORE PRIZES

Blockading Fleet Continues to Prey  
on Spain's Commerce.

## BIG LINER PANAMA CAPTURED

Mangrove, With Two Six-Pounders,  
Gets the Big Prize.

## NEWPORT GETS OTHER TWO

KEY WEST, Fla., April 26.—The big  
Spanish steamship Panama, of the Ceballos  
line, which left New York April 20, for  
Havana, with a number of Spanish refugees  
on board and a very valuable cargo, in-  
cluding, it is understood, stores for the  
Spanish army, was captured last evening  
about twenty miles from Havana, by the  
little lightship tender Mangrove, now be-  
longing to the Mosquito fleet. The Man-  
grove mounts two six-pounders and four  
38 revolvers. She is commanded by Lieut.  
Commander Everett and has a crew of  
thirteen men.

The Panama is of about 2,800 tons, and  
a very rich prize.

The United States gunboat Newport, Capt. B. F. Tilley, has brought in the  
Spanish ship Paquete and the Spanish  
schooner Pireto, Cuban coasting vessels,  
which she captured off Havana this morn-  
ing.

When the Mangrove sighted the Panama  
she ran up to her and fired a gun across  
her bows. The ship did not take the hint  
and a second shot was fired, after which  
the Panama slowed down a little. A third  
shot was fired across the bows of the Pan-  
ama, at a hundred yards, and the deck  
officer of the Spanish vessel was hailed and  
notified that if he did not "heave to" a shot  
would be sent through his vessel. This  
notification caused the Panama to be  
brought to.

Ensign Dayton then boarded the Spanish  
steamer and took possession of her.

The battle ship Indiana then steamed up  
and Commander Everett notified Captain  
Taylor of the Indiana that he had cap-  
tured the Panama and borrowed a prize  
crew from the battle ship, consisting of  
cadet Falconer and fifteen marines. The  
Mangrove was then ordered to report to  
the flagship and Rear Admiral Sampson  
told Commander Everett to take his prize  
into Key West.

The Panama is understood to have thirty-  
nine passengers on board. As she rounded  
to after the little Mangrove overhauled  
her, Commander Everett knowing the Pan-  
ama was an auxiliary cruiser, expected to  
be fired upon. It is not yet known whether  
the Panama had guns on board.

Carrying the War Into Africa?  
MIDDLEBORO, Ky., April 26.—Two  
Spaniards with tame bears were run out  
of Jonesville, Va. One was seriously hurt,  
but they escaped.

Value of the Panama.  
NEW YORK, April 26.—It was stated at  
the office of the Spanish transatlantic line,  
which owns the Panama, that that vessel  
was valued at \$200,000 and her cargo at  
\$75,000.

## CARLOS V IN PARIS' PATH.

Spanish Cruiser Has Been Sighted by  
the Pennland.  
QUEENSTOWN, April 26.—The Red Star  
Line steamer Pennland, Captain Albrecht,  
which left Philadelphia on April 16, has  
arrived here, and reports that she has not  
sighted the American liner Paris, char-  
tered by the United States government,  
which the Spaniards are said to be trying  
to capture, but last Sunday the Pennland  
sighted the Spanish warship Don Carlos  
(possibly the Carlos V), which was steam-  
ing rapidly at the time.

The Carlos V, a first-class armored  
cruiser, left Havre for Ferrol, it was said  
at the time, on April 3.

## TO MUSTER IN TROOPS.

## Colonel Heyl to Receive the District Battalion.

Col. C. H. Heyl, adjutant general of the  
District militia, was today assigned to the  
duty of mustering into the United States  
service the battalion of infantry to be re-  
cruited in the District for service in the  
volunteer army of the United States, under  
the President's call for 125,000 men.

## TAKEN TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

## Agreement on the Army Reorganiza- tion Bill.

The conferees of the two Houses reached  
an agreement this morning on the army re-  
organization bill. The House conferees  
agreed to the Senate amendment requiring  
that the quotas of militia of the various  
states and territories shall be in compa-  
nies, troops and batteries in order to be ac-  
cepted by the President, and also the Sen-  
ate amendment increasing the Signal Corps  
to the extent of ten corporals and 140  
privates.

The conference refused to accept the  
amendment authorizing the active employ-  
ment of retired army officers in time of  
war, and it was therefore eliminated from  
the bill.

Both houses agreed to the report and the  
bill left the Capitol at 2:05 o'clock for the  
President's signature.

## FIRST CHEERS, THEN CURSES.

## Ward Line Steamer Has Exciting Ex- perience in Havana.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Ward line  
steamer Saratoga, Captain Johnson, ar-  
rived today from Havana with 211 passen-  
gers and a full cargo of cigars, sugar, etc.,  
and about one million dollars in specie.  
The Saratoga sailed from New York April  
14 with a cargo of supplies for Havana,  
where she arrived April 18, and was re-  
ceived by the people with cheers. The fort  
at Morro hoisted the American flag and  
great rejoicing prevailed.

The people ran wild about the streets,  
and troops were seen marching and coun-  
termarching on all sides. When the  
steamer had discharged her cargo the  
agents were overwhelmed with applica-  
tions for passage, and the ship's steward  
was obliged to go ashore and purchase sup-  
plies for the 211 passengers who embarked.  
The Saratoga sailed about 5:30 a.m., April  
22. This time the sentiment of the people  
was displayed in a different manner.

They lined the shores of the narrow  
channel in dense crowds, jeering and hoot-  
ing, cursing and hurling obscene epithets  
at the steamer and her passengers. While  
passing down the channel three guns were  
fired from each side of the entrance and a  
red flag was hoisted on Morro Castle.

## BLANCO IS DEFIANT

Says He Can Defend Havana Without  
Fleet's Help.

## Answer to a Spanish Admiral— Polo May Quit Cuba.

MADRID, April 25 (delayed in transmis-  
sion).—The Pais today announced that  
the Spanish admiral in command of the  
fleet at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands,  
has cabled to the government here that  
when the United States fleet is before Ha-  
vana his place is not at the Cape Verde  
Islands, adding that he would sail against  
the American squadron in the morning, or  
at any other time.

## Blanco Does Not Want Them.

HAVANA (via London), April 26.—Cap-  
tain General Biezco has cabled the govern-  
ment at Madrid to the effect that the Span-  
ish squadron of warships may be utilized  
elsewhere as he can account for the de-  
fense of Havana without the assistance of  
the fleet.

## Why Is Polo in Canada?

LONDON April 26.—In the house of com-  
mons today Mr. James F. Hagan, anti-  
Parnellite, member for the middle division  
of Tipperary, will ask the government  
leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the  
treasury and secretary of state for foreign  
affairs, whether Senor Polo y Bernabe,  
the former Spanish minister at Washing-  
ton, who is now in Canada, is at liberty to  
use Toronto as a base for supplying Spain  
with information, and whether there is any  
foundation for the suggestion that Senor  
Polo is accredited to the whole of Amer-  
ica north of the equator, and that he has  
thereby acquired a definite status in  
Canada, and generally to "indicate the  
policy imposed by precedent and diplo-  
matic usage on the activities of an ex-min-  
ister of a belligerent power who keeps up  
a temporary residence in a British colony."

## PROSPECT OF BOND ISSUE.

## Republicans Confident of the Senate Passing It.

At the meeting of the ways and means  
committee today, Mr. Bailey, on behalf of  
the democratic minority, offered the sub-  
stitute agreed upon by them for the propo-  
sition in the bill authorizing the issue of  
\$500,000,000 coin bonds. It provides for an  
income tax of 3 per cent on incomes from  
all sources in excess of \$1,000. State,  
county and municipal bonds, however, were  
excepted from its provisions to meet the  
unanimous decision of the Supreme Court  
in this respect. The minority estimated  
that such an income tax would raise \$100,-  
000,000. Coupled with it was the propo-  
sition to coin the silver seigniorage, which at  
present amounts to \$12,000,000.

The substitute was voted down by a  
slight party vote. No amendments were  
offered to other provisions of the bill, owing  
to the lack of time.

No doubt is expressed among republicans  
of the Senate finance committee as to pass-  
ing the war measure with the bond propo-  
sition in it. Nearly all republican members  
of the Senate are said to favor it, and from  
six to ten on the democratic side are ex-  
pected to vote with them.

There is quite an interesting contest  
among democrats of the Senate for the  
place on the finance committee made vac-  
ant by the death of Senator Walthall. Sen-  
ator Gorman of Maryland has been favor-  
ably considered, but the ardent silver men  
want a pronounced silver man for the place.  
The fact that in the immediate future the  
committee will be compelled to act upon  
the bond proposition in the tariff bill is be-  
ing considered in connection with the filling  
of the vacancy.

The names of Senators Bacon of Georgia  
and Chilton of Texas are also mentioned in  
connection with the vacancy.

## NOW SECRETARY DAY.

## Nomination Sent to the Senate and Confirmed.

The President today nominated William  
R. Day of Ohio to be Secretary of State,  
vice John Sherman, resigned, and John B.  
Moore of New York to be assistant secre-  
tary of state, vice William R. Day.

The Senate committee on foreign rela-  
tions agreed unanimously to a favorable  
report on the nomination of Secretary Day.  
The Senate later confirmed the nomination,  
and the nomination of Mr. Moore was re-  
ferred to the committee.

Judge Day's nomination was favorably  
reported from the committee on foreign  
relations without the formality of a meet-  
ing, the members expressing their concur-  
rence through a poll made on the floor of  
the Senate by Senator Davis. When the  
executive session was called, Judge Davis  
reported the action of the committee, and  
the nomination was taken up and confirmed  
without comment or delay. Senator Witte  
suggested the propriety of similar action  
in the case of Prof. Moore, nominated for  
assistant secretary, but Senator Davis said  
the committee preferred to have his nomi-  
nation referred to it. The reference was  
accordingly made.

## Spy at Fort Hancock.

NEW YORK, April 26.—It is reported  
that a man in an army uniform was ar-  
rested at Fort Hancock and imprisoned at  
Governor's Island today as a spy.

## France to Proclaim Neutrality.

PARIS, April 26.—At the cabinet council  
here today, the minister of foreign affairs,  
M. Hanotaux, informed his colleagues of  
the neutrality instructions issued, and the  
council approved of a program of neutral-  
ity which is about to be published by the  
French government and which is identical  
with the program issued at the time of the  
Russo-Turkish war.

## Minneapolis Disappears Again.

BOSTON, April 26.—The cruiser Minne-  
apolis, which left the flying squadron at  
Hampton Roads last Sunday night and  
passed in by Highland light at 6:45 p.m.  
yesterday, was nowhere to be seen in the  
bay this morning, and incoming steamers  
from the eastward and other points this  
morning saw nothing of the warship.

## WAR CHART SUPPLEMENT.

On Thursday, the 28th, a hand-  
somer colored chart of the scene of the  
present naval operations will be  
issued as a supplement to The Star.  
This chart will be so arranged that the  
location of the various naval ves-  
sels can be readily indicated from  
day to day and will be of permanent  
value. No additional charge will be  
made for The Star containing this  
supplement.

## A DARING EXPLOIT

Lieut. Fremont's Landing of Marines  
in Cuba.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION GAINED

Uncertainty as to the Course of the  
Spanish Navy.

## OUR SHIPS ON LOOKOUT

The details of Lieut. Fremont's daring  
exploit with the torpedo boat Porter have  
been received by an official who visited the  
White House today. The story printed in  
the morning's papers was censored by the  
government's agents at Key West, and all  
the facts did not come out. Lieut. Fre-  
mont ran his boat in under the guns of the  
Matanzas batteries and landed a company  
of marines in Cuba. The pilot who guided  
the Porter was the same man who suc-  
ceeded in landing so many filibuster ex-  
peditions in Cuba. The point selected for  
the landing was the same one at which the  
War Department intends to land its first  
force of 5,000 infantry, cavalry and artil-  
lery. The pilot, on reaching shore, was in-  
trusted with dispatches to deliver to Gen.  
Gomez acquainting him with the plans of  
the approaching expedition and directing  
him to hold his forces in readiness to co-  
operate with those of the United States.  
Capt. Sampson has characterized the ex-  
pedition of Lieut. Fremont as "a daring cap-  
loit."

## News at the Department.

The Navy Department also, it is under-  
stood, has received dispatches relating to  
the landing of Lieutenant Fremont from  
the torpedo boat Porter for a short time  
in Cuba with relation to the landing of  
munitions of war and supplies for the es-  
tablishment of the base of supplies. It  
is known that the information secured by  
Lieutenant Fremont is of great importance,  
but whether it shows the plans for a  
junction with Gomez' army have been suc-  
cessfully managed or not is not disclosed.  
It is believed, however, that the informa-  
tion was satisfactory. It is problematical  
as to how many troops Gomez can assem-  
ble, and upon that depends largely the im-  
mediate operations in Cuba. It is not the  
intention of the President to begin a for-  
midable invasion of Cuba until after there  
has been a test of strength between the  
American and the Spanish fleets, or until  
it has been established that Spain does not  
intend to send her fleet to American waters.

## Plan Unchanged.

It is believed that the information secured  
by Lieutenant Fremont was not of a  
character to change in any way the plan of  
landing five thousand troops somewhere on  
the coast of Cuba to establish a base of  
supplies. On the contrary, it is supposed  
that a thorough understanding has been  
arrived at with the commander of the Cu-  
ban forces with respect to the establish-  
ment of the base of supplies. The Ameri-  
can troops landed in Cuba will not be there  
for any aggressive movement, but will be  
strong enough to maintain themselves in  
the position which they will occupy. The  
authorities on which the administration  
relied chiefly for advice with respect to  
operations on the island regard a force of  
five thousand men as ample for this pur-  
pose, and this force will carry munitions  
of war and provisions for a large army, so  
that if Gomez' army should fail to make a  
junction with them and Sampson's fleet  
should be called away from blockade duty  
to meet the Spanish fleet on the high seas  
the force would be strong enough to de-  
fend itself against attack, and would be so  
well provisioned as not to suffer from being  
cut off from communication, even for a  
long time. If the plans work out satis-  
factorily Gomez can provide a suffi-  
cient force to cut the Cuban army off from  
supplies and equipped for such aggressive  
movements as may be deemed advisable  
for them to make.

## Objections to a Large Invasion Force.

There are some authorities here who urge  
very strongly the immediate invasion of  
Cuba by a large force, but serious objec-  
tions are raised to this, and it is not con-  
templated in the present plans. The plan  
of invasion, in fact, has not yet been de-  
finitely decided upon, and the President is  
still in consultation with the Secretary of  
War, Gen. Miles and Gen. Schofield on the  
subject. The reason that the President and  
Secretary of War do not intend an invasion  
at this time by a large army, in addition  
to the danger from disease, is that if the  
two Spanish fleets, that at St. Vincent,  
Cape Verde, and the Cadiz fleet, should join  
and proceed at once to attack any of our  
ports or to give battle to our fleet, it might  
result in cutting our army in Cuba off from  
communication for a time and subjecting  
to practically a blockade in Cuba, such as  
Havana is now undergoing. If by any mis-  
chance our fleet should suffer reverses, a  
large army in Cuba would be placed at  
great disadvantages. It is regarded as desir-  
able, therefore, that military operations in  
Cuba should be confined chiefly to Gomez's  
expedition to our northern coast, and to  
some definite result.

## Uncertainty of Spanish Navy.

The department here, it is said, is left  
largely to surmise for a conclusion as to  
the course which will be pursued by the  
Spanish navy. It is regarded as definitely  
settled that the Spanish fleet at St. Vincent,  
Cape Verde Islands, will not remain there,  
and that the Cadiz fleet is on its way either  
to form a junction with the St. Vincent  
fleet or the Canaries or on an independent  
expedition to our northern coast.

Our own vessels have been so distributed  
as to meet either of these movements. If  
the two Spanish fleets are joined in an ag-  
gressive movement they can be met, it is  
said, by the Hampton Roads fleet and a  
large part of Sampson's fleet at any point  
toward which their movements are direct-  
ed. A small part of Sampson's fleet could  
maintain the blockade now established in  
Cuba, if the entire Spanish fleet were be-  
ing engaged by our fleet, so that they could  
not attack the blockade. The interpreta-  
tion put upon the movements of the Min-  
neapolis and Columbia in our northern wa-  
ters is that they are on the lookout for the  
Cadiz fleet, should it proceed at once to  
American waters without forming a junction  
with the fleet from St. Vincent. If it  
should develop that this course has been  
followed by the Spanish, Schley's fleet  
from Hampton Roads would be amply able  
to cope with them without any assistance  
from Sampson's fleet, which would remain  
to maintain the blockade of Cuba and to  
meet the Spanish fleet from St. Vincent  
should that be sent to the relief of Blanco.

## PROMPT RESPONSES

Gratifying Reports From the Govern-  
ors of States.

## PENNSYLVANIANS EQUIPPED FOR DUTY

Dispatch Received From Governor  
Hastings.

## WAR DEPARTMENT NOTES

Prompt and gratifying has been the re-  
sponse of the governors of the states and  
territories to the telegrams of the Secretary  
of War notifying them of the number of  
men they will be expected to furnish under  
the President's proclamation, and asking  
them when such reports will be ready for  
muster into the United States service. Most  
of the executives have replied to Secretary  
Alger's dispatch and their answers gener-  
ally are very satisfactory, indicating the  
time when the state troops will be ready  
for muster into service of the United States  
government.

## GRATEFULLY REMEMBERED.

## The President Speaks of Mr. Sher- man's Services.

The following is a copy of the note writ-  
ten by the President today in reply to the  
letter of Mr. Sherman, tendering his resig-  
nation as Secretary of State:  
Hon. John Sherman,  
Secretary of State.

I have Sir: Your letter of the 25th inst.,  
tendering your resignation of the office of  
Secretary of State, has been received, and  
the resignation is accepted.

I can not let this occasion pass without  
congratulating you upon your useful and  
distinguished career, covering a period of  
nearly half a century in public service, and  
filled with exceptional honor and suc-  
cess.

Your great service has added lustre to  
American statesmanship, and will always  
be gratefully remembered by your fellow  
countrymen.

With cordial good wishes,  
Very truly yours,  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

## JUDGE DAY AT CANTON.

## His Friends Say He Will Accept Port- folio of State.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 26.—Judge W.  
R. Day, accompanied by his son Luther,  
arrived in Canton yesterday morning. He  
was met by Postmaster Freese and other  
friends and was at once driven to his home.  
When asked whether it was true that he  
had been tendered the portfolio of state,  
he said: "I have the matter under con-  
sideration."

Being asked how long he would remain  
in Canton, he said "a day or two."  
His friends state that he has decided to  
take the place and had advised his law  
partner to that effect before leaving Wash-  
ington. One of them stated that the prin-  
cipal object of his coming to the place is  
to arrange his business affairs for a long  
stay at Washington. He had intended  
retiring as assistant secretary, and the  
present affairs have taken him back to his  
business affairs. Mr. Day was made aware  
of the possibility of his being nominated  
Secretary Sherman had been made public, but  
he declined to say anything on that sub-  
ject. There is no doubt of his acceptance.

## WAR LEGISLATION.

## Measures Intended to Facilitate the Carrying on of Hostilities.

Senator McMillan today introduced a bill  
intended to reconcile the naval militia of  
the various states to the national service.  
The bill provides for their service as or-  
ganized in the same lines as the land  
militia and the requirement of the bill  
recently became a law. The bill is as fol-  
lows:

"That the naval militia of the states  
when called into the service of the United  
States shall be organized under and shall  
be subject to the laws, orders and regula-  
tions governing the United States navy,  
provided that when members of the naval  
militia of any state shall enlist in the  
United States navy as a body, as such  
naval militia, the officers in service with  
the organization thus enlisting shall be  
appointed by the governors of the states  
and shall when so appointed be officers of  
corps, and shall be subject to the same or-  
ganization when it shall have been re-  
ceived into the service of the United States  
as a part of the volunteer navy."

Secretary Alger has recommended to Con-  
gress the removal of the restriction of the  
number of hospital stewards of the army  
hospital corps to 100, in view of additional  
stewards needed in the field and increased  
military posts.

Chairman Hull of the House military af-  
fairs committee today introduced a bill  
authorizing enlistment of members of hos-  
pital corps. He recommended the follow-  
ing in connection with the call for 125,000  
volunteers. For each regiment of volunteer  
infantry or cavalry there shall be a ser-  
vice of the United States there be a ser-  
vice of the following members of the hospi-  
tal corps: One hospital steward, one acting  
hospital steward and twenty-five privates  
for each artillery battery, one hospital  
steward and five privates; each army  
division, in addition, one hospital steward,  
one acting hospital steward and fifty privates  
of the hospital corps, under the chief sur-  
geon of the division.

These men, in accordance with the Geneva  
convention, will be non-combatants and will  
wear the arm badge bearing a red cross on  
a white ground by article seven.

Senator Proctor today introduced a bill  
providing for the organization of a volun-  
teer brigade of engineers for the nation-  
al guard. The bill provides that the  
limits the brigade to three regiments and  
25,000 men, who are required to possess the  
special qualifications necessary for engineer  
troops.

## Columbia Sails Again.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 26.—The United  
States cruiser Columbia sailed at 8:30 a.m.  
Her destination is not known.